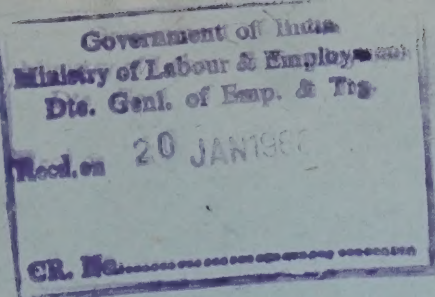


Q 331.112  
Im 24g



# QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

THE LIBRARY OF THE

JAN 17 1969

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS



National Employment Service  
Ministry of Labour and Employment  
(D. G. E. & T.)  
New Delhi.







## EMPLOYMENT REVIEW

OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1966.

<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>PARAS</u>
I. Salient Features	1.1 - 1.2
II. Employment Trends	2.1 - 3.1
III. A. Scope and Coverage	2.1 - 2.2
B. Employment Trends	2.3 - 2.6
C. Industry-wise Analysis	2.7 - 2.8
D. State-wise Analysis	2.1
III. Employment of Women	4.1 - 4.2
IV. Manpower Supply & Demand	5.1 - 5.6
A. Work-Seekers	
B. Demands and placements	
V. Employment outlook.	6.1 - 6.2

### APPENDICES

I.	Employment in December, 1966: State-wise Analysis.
II.	Employment in December, 1966: Industry-wise Analysis.
III.	Employment and Work-seekers.
IV.	Employment of Women.
V.	Number of Establishments by Industry Divisions.

.....

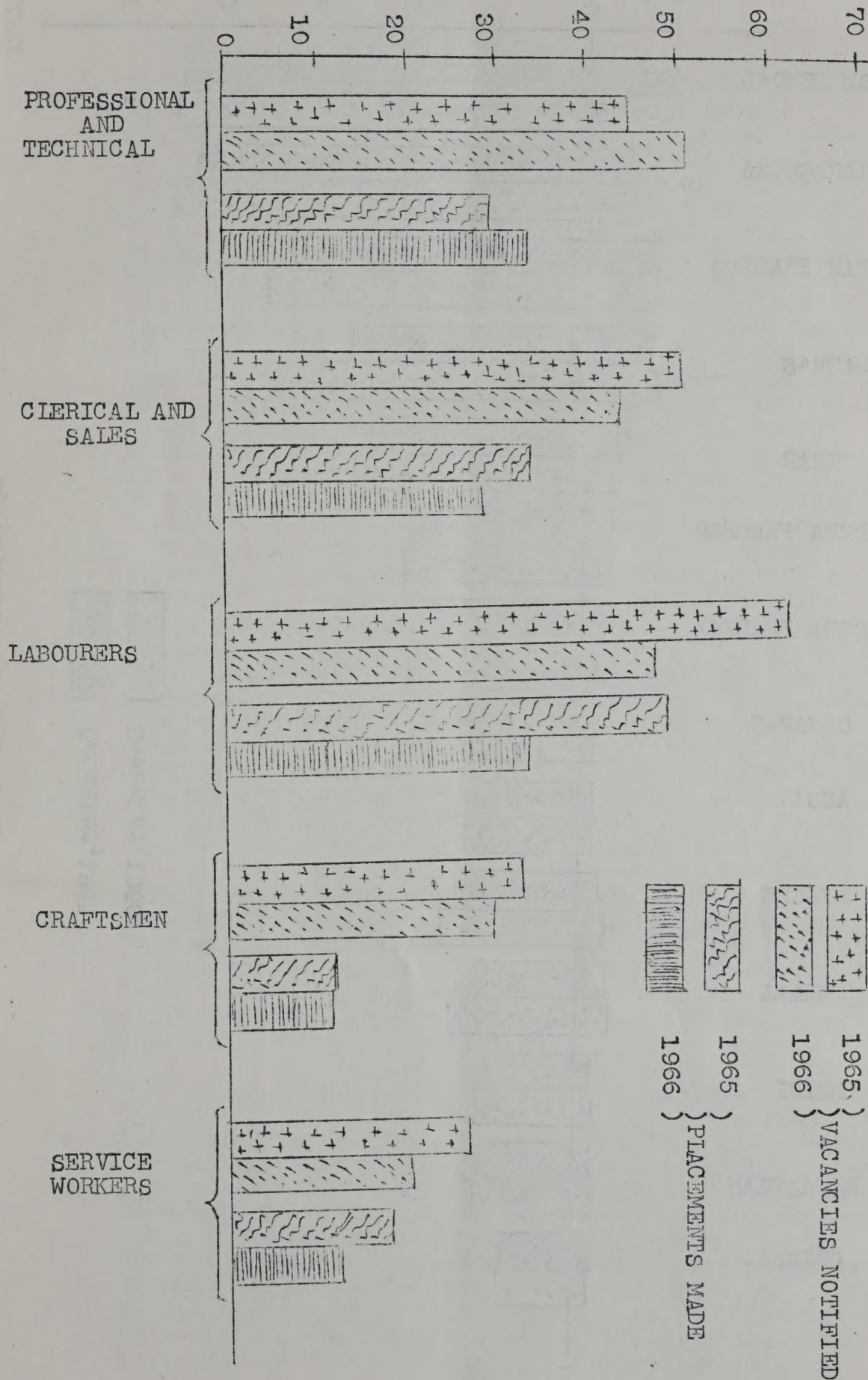




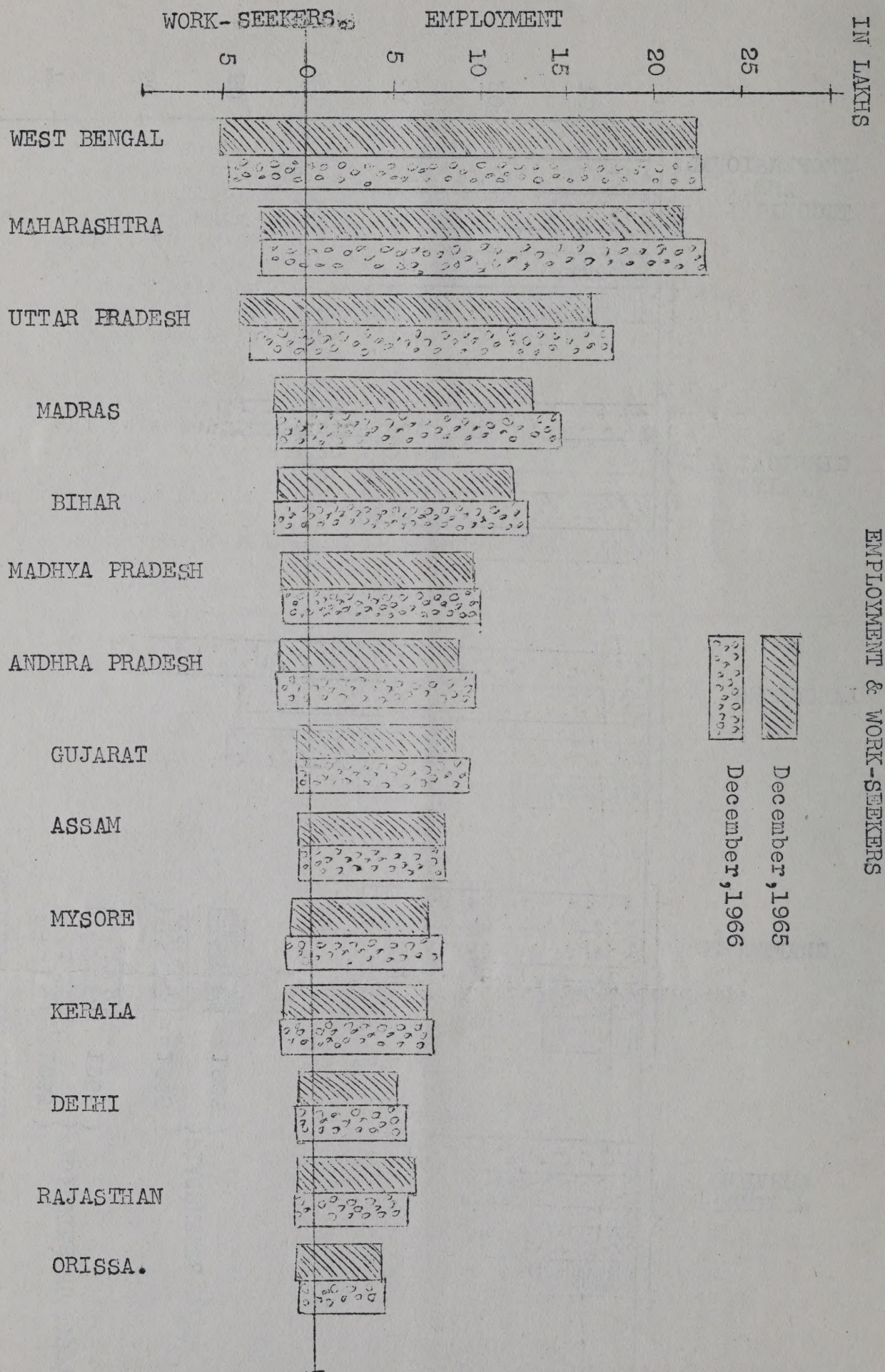
IN THOUSANDS

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND PLACEMENTS MADE IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS.

OCTOBER - DECEMBER









## EMPLOYMENT REVIEW (OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1966)

### I. SALIENT FEATURES

**1.1 Economic Situation:** The period under review i.e. October-December marks the commencement of the usual busy season of the Indian economy. Owing to inadequate rainfall for a second year in succession particularly in Bihar, U.P. and parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, etc. and certain other factors of a long term nature, such as the depressed capital market, financial stringency and rising prices, the seasonal upward swing in the economic activities was below normal. The index of industrial production for instance, went up in the last quarter of 1966 by about 5%, as against 8% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; in the manufacturing industries the percentage increase was: October-December, 1965 - 10%; October-December, 1966 - 5%. Owing partly to the rising prices and partly to other factors there was an increased restiveness particularly amongst industrial workers. The number of man-days lost in October-November, 1966 was nearly three times that of the corresponding two months of 1965. Thus contrary to expectations the economy did not show signs of buoyancy and early recovery even during the post-devaluation period.

**1.2 Employment Trends during the Quarter:** The total wage-paid employment in the organised sector i.e. all public sector establishments and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more workers, was nearly 16.3 million, as against 16.0 million at the end of September, 1966 - rise of 1.8%. In the public sector, which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total employment, the increase was 0.9%, as against 3.0 % in the private sector. The employment growth rate, both in the public and private sectors, was lesser during the quarter under review, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1965. A decrease of 12.6% in the number of vacancies notified during the quarter ended December, 1966 when compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year was, to a large extent, responsible for the situation.

**1.3 Employment Outlook:** Although employment in the organised sector as a whole is likely to increase in the first quarter of 1967, the growth rate might probably be lesser. In certain capital goods industries such as manufacture of industrial machinery, electrical machinery, manufacture of wagons, it is feared that the employment would go down slightly primarily on account of the current economic recession and labour unrest-indications of which are visible in the current review. As a result of the difficult economic conditions, the tendency would be to make more intensive use of the existing human resources rather than employ additional hands.



## II. EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

### A. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

2.1 Scope and Coverage:- The present Review contains an analysis of the employment situation during the last quarter of 1966 i.e. October-December. The analysis and conclusions are primarily based on employment market information collected from:-

- (i) all establishments in the public sector,
- (ii) all non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more workers\*.

The Review does not therefore cover employment in agriculture, the self-employed (including those engaged in household industries) and in smaller establishments employing less than 10 workers in the private sector.

Data regarding work-seekers, vacancies notified etc. thrown up by the normal Employment Exchange operations have also been utilized where appropriate. Information available in journals and newspapers of standing have, as in the past, been made use of to the extent possible.

In terms of Geographical area, the employment data covers all the States of the Indian Union (except Jammu & Kashmir)\*\*, and the Union Territories (except Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands).

2.2 Response:- The number of establishments addressed by the Employment Exchanges during the quarter under review and the degree of response is given below:-

	<u>No. of Establishments addressed.</u>	<u>Percentage response.</u>
	<u>In lakhs</u>	
Public Sector.	0.53	95.4
Private Sector	1.10	94.3
o Larger Estts.	0.35	94.8
o Smaller Estts.	0.48	89.8
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1.36</u>	<u>93.3</u>

\* Smaller establishments in the private sector employing 10 to 24 workers in 111 out of 326 Districts in the country and in the metropolitan areas of greater Bombay and Calcutta have also not been covered in the present review. This, however, is not likely to make any material difference to the conclusions.

\*\* All though steps have been taken to collect employment market information from establishments in Jammu & Kashmir on a voluntary basis, these have not yet started flowing on a regular basis.

o Employing 25 or more workers.

o Employing 10 or more, but less than 25 workers.



Employment to the tune of about 8.53 lakhs in respect of establishments which did not respond constituting about 5.2 per cent of total employment) has been estimated by the Employment Officers at the district-level, on the basis of information furnished by them during the earlier quarters. The total number of establishments and the quantum of employment is likely to be an under-estimate to some extent as there is always a time-lag between the opening of an establishment and its identification; it is, however, not possible to give any idea of the number of such establishments.

2.3 Employment Growth:- The total employment at the end of December 1966 was 162.6 lakhs as against 159.7 lakhs at the end of the previous quarter - or an increase of 1.8 %. The distribution of employment according to public and private sectors, etc. is given in the following Table.

EMPLOYMENT

	Current Quarter.	Previous Quarter.	<u>Percentage change compared with</u>	
			<u>Previous</u> <u>Quarter.</u>	<u>Corresponding</u> <u>Quarter of last</u> <u>year.</u>
	- in lakhs -			
Public Sector	95.4	94.6	0.9	1.8
Private Sector	67.2	65.1	3.0	*
Larger Estts.	60.1	58.6	2.6	3.1
Smaller Estts.	7.1	6.6	7.0	*
Total	162.6	159.7	1.8	2.3

2.4 Growth in the number of Establishments:- The total number of establishments in the public and private sectors in September and December 1966 and their industry-wise analysis are given in Appendix V. It will be observed that the total number of establishments increased by about 1,900 or 1.4 %. The increases in the different sectors, were:

No. of Establishments.

Public Sector	1137
Private Sector	
Larger Establishments	25
Smaller -do-	753

\* Complete data for smaller establishments are available only from April, 1966.

Ø The sub-totals may not always add up to the total on account of rounding - off. This applies to all tables and statements given in the Review.



-4-

The analysis by industry divisions shows that the increases were mostly in the tertiary sector i.e. in services, trade and commerce and transport and communications. In other divisions, the number was more or less static or actually decreased slightly, which is not without significance. The main decreases were:

<u>Type of establishment</u>	<u>Decrease in number</u>
Mining & Quarrying (Larger Estts.)	304
Manufacturing (Smaller Estts.)	239
Construction (Smaller Estts.)	154

These decreases, particularly those under the manufacturing group probably indicate some deterioration in the economic conditions.

2.5 Employment in the Public Sector: There was a marginal increase in the employment in the public sector as a whole by about 0.8 lakhs or 0.9 %. A break-up of employment according to different branches of the public sector is given below:

	<u>Employment in Different Branches:</u>				<u>Public Sector</u>
	<u>Previous</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Change</u>		<u>Percentage change</u>
	<u>quarter.</u>	<u>quarter.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>a year ago.</u>
			.... in lakhs ....		
Central Govt.	26.73	26.76	0.03	+0.1	+ 0.2
State Govts.	37.18	37.41	0.23	+0.6	+ 1.9
Quasi Govt.	13.49	13.74	0.25	+1.9	+ 4.2
Local Bodies	17.18	17.51	0.33	+1.9	+ 2.3
TOTAL	94.58	95.42	0.84	+0.9	+ 1.8

2.6 Employment in Private Sector: Data regarding employment in the private sector are given below:-

	<u>Employment at the end of</u>		<u>Corresponding Quarter of last year.</u>
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Previous</u>	
	<u>quarter.</u>	<u>quarter.</u>	
	.... in lakhs ....		
Larger Estts.	60.09	58.57	60.47
Smaller Estts.	7.06	6.56	*
	67.15	65.13	

\* The figure has not been given as smaller establishments in the private sector were not covered in 1965.

....5



The total employment in private sector during the quarter under review increased by 2.02 lakhs or by 3.0%. Because of the seasonal fluctuations these figures, by themselves, may not be very meaningful. A better yardstick would be the percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of the past few years which are:- 1963: + 3.4, 1964: +3.2, 1965: + 3.1. The employment growth rate, was, therefore the lowest during the last four years even after taking the seasonal factors into account.

### C. Industry-wise Analysis.

2.7 An analysis of employment at the end of december, 1966, according to broad industry divisions, is given below:-

<u>Employment by Industry Divisions</u>			
	<u>Employment</u> <u>Dec., 1966</u> <u>(in lakhs)</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>	
		<u>Over the</u> <u>previous</u> <u>quarter.</u>	<u>Corresponding</u> <u>quarter-an year ago.</u>
0 Plantations, forestry, etc.	11.10	-3.6	-3.5
1 Mining & Quarrying	6.56	+2.5	+1.6
2&3 Manufacturing	44.70	+4.5	+4.7
4 Construction	9.52	-0.3	+10.0
5 Electricity, Gas, Water, etc.	3.74	+2.9	+2.9
6 Trade & Commerce	5.06	+1.9	+2.6
7 Transport & Communications	22.32	+0.1	-2.5
8 Services	59.56	+1.7	+1.9
TOTAL	162.6	+1.8	+2.3

Although there was an overall increase in employment, compared with the previous quarter (which in any case, is a seasonal phenomena) the employment growth rate during October-December, 1966 was lesser (i.e. 1.8%) than in the corresponding quarter of 1965 - 2.3%. From the foregoing table it will also be observed that the trend of employment growth/decline was the same as in 1965 except in construction and transport and communications - the change in the latter, being nominal. The decrease in employment in construction is mainly due to the absence of any fresh large-scale projects. The variations in employment in all these divisions are briefly discussed below.



## 2.8 Employment situation in selected Services/Industries.

(a) Services: The employment position in Services Division was:

	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Employment</u> (in lakhs):	51.0	8.5	59.6
Percentage changes during October- December, 1966.	1.4	+3.3	+ 1.7
-do-            1965.	1.8	+2.4	+ 1.9

The slightly decreased employment growth rate in the public sector in the last quarter of 1966 seems to be due to restrictions on additional recruitment. In the private sector, however, the increase is probably due to greater coverage of smaller establishments employing 10 to 24 workers - which increased from 16,212 at the end of September to 16,994 at the end of December.

The employment growth in the important services in the public sector was:

		<u>Employment</u> <u>December,</u> <u>1966.</u> <u>(in lakhs)</u>	<u>Percentage variations</u> <u>during October-Dec.</u>	
			<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
<u>Administrative Services.</u>				
803 & 809	(i) State Govt.	14.9	+0.1	+1.7
805	(ii) Quasi-Govt. & Local Bodies.	10.0	+4.0 (+0.6)*	+3.1
800-802 804	(iii) Central Govt.	3.7	+1.4	+1.7
<u>Education &amp; Scientific Research:</u>				
811	(iv) Non-technical Educational institutions.	11.3	+1.6	+1.1
810	(v) Technical Educational institutions	1.5	+1.9	+3.8
812	(vi) Scientific Services & Research Institutions.	1.3	+2.6	+4.9
<u>Medical &amp; Health.</u>				
820	(vii) Medical & Health.	4.4	+0.2	-0.2
<u>Community Services.</u>				
86	(viii) Community Development.	3.3	+0.5	+1.9

\* On the basis revised figures shown in the next page. ....7



(i) Administrative Services:

Central and State Governments: The employment growth rate during the quarter under review was considerably lesser than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Obviously, this is due to restrictions necessitated by the need for economy.

Quasi-Government and Local Bodies:- The rate of employment growth in Oct-Dec, 1966 was 4% as against 3.1% in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Although there were some increases in Madras and Delhi they do not account for the increase in employment growth rate - which is due to lower estimated figures of employment for the previous quarter.\*

(ii) Education and Scientific Research:

Non-Technical Educational Institutions:

The increased employment growth rate was due to an increase in the number of teachers recruited in a number of States

Technical Institutions and Scientific Services: Even though total employment in these Services is small, the decreased employment growth rate seems to be a matter for concern and a careful watch need be kept on future trends.

(iii) Medical and Health and Community Development:

The changes are of a marginal nature and hence not of much consequence.

(b) MANUFACTURING: The employment situation was as under:

	Employment December '66 ( in lakhs)	Percentage variations during October-December 1966      1965	
Public Sector	6.9	+ 0.8	+ 2.9
Private Sector	37.8	+ 5.1+ (4.7)	+ 5.0

The slower growth of employment in public sector was not unexpected. In the private sector, the growth rate for comparable size of establishments was 4.7 in 1966 as against 5.0 in the last quarter of 1965.

---

\* The earlier estimated employment at the end of September, 1966 was 9.65 lakhs - which has now been revised to 9.98 lakhs.

+ This figure includes employment in establishments employing 10 to 24 workers, while in 1965 the coverage was limited to establishments employing 25 or more workers.



The variations in employment in selected industries i.e. employing 50,000 or more workers are given in the following Table:

Employment situation in Selected Industries			
Industry	Employment Dec. 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variation during October-December 1966 1965	
<u>Seasonal</u>			
Rice & Flour Mills	1.5	+ 1.1	+5.7
Sugar Mills	1.9	+112.7	+115.5
Beedi manufacturing	0.9	- 1.5	-1.2
Cotton ginning & pressing	0.7	+189.2	+141.9
Manufacture of Bricks & Tiles	0.8	+ 26.9	*29.7
<u>Seasonal</u>			
Cotton spinning & weaving	8.9	+0.9	-1.0
Jute Spinning & Weaving	2.6	+2.4	-0.7
Paper Mills	0.6	+2.3	+4.6
Printing	0.2	+0.4	-0.1
Manufacture of Iron & Steel	2.3	-0.3	+2.4
Sundry Hardwares	1.8	+0.3	+1.0
Assembling of machines - other than electrical	0.3	+2.6	+5.7
Heavy Electrical Machinery	0.6	+7.1* (3.0)	+1.0
Motor Vehicles			
Manufacture & repair.	1.9	+0.3	+0.9

From the table given above, it will be observed that the trend in employment growth rate during the quarter was:

- (i) similar to that of the previous year in rice and flour mills, sugar, beedi manufacturing, cotton ginning & pressing (the much higher increase being due to inclusion of smaller establishments), manufacture of bricks and tiles, cotton spinning and weaving, paper mills, sundry hardwares, assembling of machines, heavy electrical machinery, and manufacture and repair of motor vehicles;
- (ii) in the opposite direction in the case of jute spinning and weaving (owing to better supply of raw jute), printing and manufacture of iron & steel.

Generally speaking, the employment growth rates in many industries were of a lesser order, compared with the previous year - particularly so, in iron and steel, sundry hardwares, assembling of machines and manufacture and repair of motor vehicles. This seems to indicate the beginning of recession, which became severe later.

\* This is notional on account of the revision of figures for the previous quarter. The actual increase was of the order of 3%. The employment estimated earlier was 56,140 which has now been revised to 58,137.



(c) Transport & Communications: The employment situation in this division was as under:-

	<u>Employment</u> <u>December, 66</u>  (in lakhs)	<u>Percentage variations</u> <u>during October-December</u>	
		1966	1965
Public Sector	21.1	-0.1	-0.3
Private Sector	1.2	+4.4	-3.6

The increased employment growth in 1966 in the private sector is partly due to greater employment (of about 3000) in water transport and partly to revision of figures of the previous quarter. The position in important sub-divisions was as follows:-

	<u>Employment</u> <u>Dec. 1966</u> (in lakhs)	<u>Percentage variations</u> <u>during October-December</u>	
		1966	1965
700 Railways - Public Sector	14.3	-5.5	-1.1
701 Motor Transport	2.5	+0.8	+2.2
Public Sector	1.9	+0.7	+3.3
Private Sector	0.6	+2.0	-1.4
706-707 Water Transport	0.7	+12.1 (4.2)+	-3.3
Public Sector	0.4	+5.1	-1.5
Private Sector	0.3	+24.1 (7.3)+	-5.6
730-731 Post, Telegraphs & Telephones - Public Sector	3.2	+0.4	+0.5

RAILWAYS: There was a heavier decrease in employment during the quarter under review compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This was partly due to completion of Dandakaranya - Bailabilla and Kiriburi projects in Andhra Pradesh (involving retrenchment of 3,000 workers) and retrenchment of about 2,100 casual workers in West Bengal. The greater decrease in 1966 broadly confirms the fact that the employment market was not buoyant enough.

+Percentage based on revised figures given in the next page.



Motor Transport and Posts & Telegraph: The employment growth rate was lower (except in the private sector motor transport)\* in both these sectors in the quarter under review compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Water Transport: On the whole, the increase in employment in October-December, 1966 was heavier compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The increase in the private sector is reported to be partly due to greater employment opportunities in and around the ports of West Bengal. To some extent, the growth rate is notional on account of revision of figures of the previous quarter.@

(d) PLANTATION, FORESTRY, ETC.

The employment and the variations in its level were:

	Employment Dec., 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during October-December 1966 1965	
Public sector	2.3	+2.8	+2.7
Private Sector	8.8	-5.1	-5.3

The seasonal loss in the private sector in both quarters of 1965-and 1966 was, more or less, of the same order.

The employment situation in important sub-divisions i.e. tea plantations and conservation of forests was as follows:-

	Employment Dec. 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variation during October-Dec. 1966 1965	
010 Tea plantations	8.2	-5.6	-5.8
020 Conservation of forests	1.1	-0.1 (+3.7)	+3.8

The decrease in the case of conservation of forests in notional, owing to revision of figures for the previous quarter. Actually, the employment went up by 3.7% during the last quarter of 1966.+

\*Due probably to the inclusion of smaller establishments, not covered in 1965.

@The earlier estimate was 60,974 which has now been revised to 65,566.

+ The earlier estimate of employment for Sept.66 was 1.11 lakhs, as against the revised figure of 1.07 lakhs.



(e) CONSTRUCTION: The employment situation was:

	Employment Dec. 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variation during October-December	
		1966	1965
Public Sector	7.4	-1.4	+6.4
Private Sector	2.1	+4.1	+22.8

The decrease in employment in the public sector and the slower growth in the private sector may generally be attributed to the absence of fresh construction projects.

(f) MINING & QUARRYING: The employment and its variations in this sector were:

	Employment Dec. 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during October-December	
		1966	1965
Public Sector	1.7	+1.5	+2.1
Private Sector	4.9	+2.8	+1.5

In important sub-divisions the situation was:

	Employment Dec. 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during October-December	
		1966	1965
100 Coal	4.5	+0.8	+1.4
107 Stone-quarrying	0.6	+10.5	+3.3

In coal industry, the rate of increase was about half of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The increase in stone quarrying was mainly due to starting of new quarries in Rajasthan and intensification of quarrying work in and around Hourkela area.

(g) TRADE AND COMMERCE: The employment and variations in its growth rate were:

	Employment Dec. 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during Oct- December	
		1966	1965
Public Sector	1.6	1.7	+2.4
Private Sector	3.4	+2.0	+3.9

Source: Ministry of Labour



The employment growth rates in both public and private sectors were lesser in the quarter under review compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This probably reveals the impact of the slackening of activity in a number of industries on trade and commerce.

In the important sub-divisions the position was :

	Employment Dec. 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during October-December 1966 1965	
60-68 Wholesale trade	1.0	+1.6	+6.1
693 Provident Funds & Insurance - Total	0.8	+0.3	+1.2
Public Sector only	0.6	-0.5	+1.1
695 Banking - Total	2.2	+2.7	+3.1
Public Sector	0.8	+2.5	+2.6
Private Sector	1.3	+2.9	+3.4

The reduced employment or its growth rate, corroborates the observations made, in the preceding para.

(h) Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services:

The employment and variations in its growth were as follows:

	Employment Dec. 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage Variations during Oct. - December 1966 1965	
Public Sector	3.3	+2.9	+3.3
Private Sector	0.4	+3.2	+0.7

The situation in the generation and distribution of electricity, which accounts for 79.3% of the employment in this division was:-

	Employment Dec. 1966 (in lakhs)	Percentage variations during Oct. - December 1966 1965	
Public Sector	2.6	+3.3	+3.1
Private Sector	0.4	+3.2	+0.7

The increase in employment in the private sector is not of much significance on account of its low employment content.



## Employment situation in different States

3.1 Employment data, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1965, given in Appendix I shows that the upward seasonal trend was maintained in all the States except Assam and Kerala. @ The employment growth rates in the last quarter of 1966 was, however, considerably lesser, compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, thus revealing the impact of the failure of monsoon in particular and some set back in the economic conditions in general. A brief analysis of the employment situation in different States and different sectors is given below. This has to be viewed with some caution as, in some cases, employment figures for the previous quarter were revised subsequently, thus rendering the correct comparison difficult.

Andhra Pradesh: The total employment at the end of December 1966 was 9.2 lakhs. sector-wise distribution was:

Private Sector	2.6 lakhs
Public Sector	6.6 lakhs

The employment growth rates during the current quarter and the corresponding quarter of the previous year are given below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	+0.3	+1.5	+1.2
1966	+3.3	-0.1	+0.9

### Private Sector

The increase was due to identification of new establishments as well as expansion of smaller ones.

### Public Sector:

The decrease was mainly due to completion of construction work in railways in Dandakaranaya - Bailadilla and Kiruburu railway projects (leading to retrenchment of some 3,000 workers) and other construction works in Medak and Visakhapatnam districts.

Assam:- Of the total employment of 7.6 lakhs at the end of December, 1966, 2.4 lakhs were in the public sector and 5.3 lakhs in the private sector. + The variations in the corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1966, were:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	-5.6	-2.2	-4.6
1966	-6.4	-0.6	-4.8

@ for further details see information given in respect of these states.

+ On account of rounding-off, the totals do not add up.



Private Sector:

The rate of seasonal employment decrease was slightly higher than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. It may be recalled here that out of 5.3 lakhs in the private sector as much as 4.7 lakhs were in tea plantations. The declining employment in tea plantations has been causing concern for quite sometime and this issue came up for consideration before the Industrial Committee on Plantations held in Madras recently (i.e. August, 1967.)

Public Sector:-

The slight decrease in employment during the quarter under review was mostly due to disengagement of 1,600 casual workers in some Central Government establishments, although it was partly offset by recruitment of new workers (700), by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Bihar:- The total employment at the end of December 1966 was 12.3 lakhs - 7.5 lakhs in the public sector and 4.8 lakhs in the private sector. The percentage variations in employment in the corresponding quarter of 1965- and 1966 are given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	+8.5	+1.9	+4.3
1966	+6.1	+0.9	+2.8

Private Sector:

Seasonal increase during the quarter was lesser than the corresponding quarter of 1965 mainly on account of drought conditions which adversely affected the sugar and rice mills. These, apart there was also some decrease in employment in construction owing to completion of projects in hand.

Public Sector: Decrease in employment growth rate was mainly due to reduced opportunities in construction projects and in the Heavy Engineering Corporation (Ranchi) and completion of ante-malaria operations. The increase in employment was mainly in Sugar (1,500), forests, and Posts and Telegraphs (800 each) and in railways (600).

Gujarat:- Of the total of nearly 9 lakhs at the end of December, 1966, 4.5 lakhs were in the private sector and another 4.5 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarter of the previous year as well as in the quarter under review are:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	+5.2	+2.8	+3.9
1966	+3.9	+1.5	+2.8



Private Sector:

Although the seasonal upward trend was maintained, the employment growth rate in 1966 was lesser. This was mainly due to closure of and/or lay-offs in cotton textile establishments (owing to scarcity of cotton), in rayon establishments in Surat (due to reduced exports and shortage of raw-materials) and more generally, to the reduced tempo of activities on account of the financial stringency and market conditions.

Public Sector:

The decrease in employment growth rate was mainly due to completion of construction work on hand. However, there were some increases in employment in establishments under the control of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Kerala: The total employment at the end of December, 1966, was about 7.0 lakhs - 4.4 lakhs in the private sector and 2.6 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of the previous year were:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	-1.1	+1.6	Nil
1966	-2.6	+1.0	-1.4

Private Sector:

The employment situation deteriorated in October-December, 1966, compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This was mostly due to heavy decreases in employment in cashew (on account of shortage of raw-nuts) and heavier retrenchment of seasonal casual labour in tea industry.

Public Sector:

Though the seasonal upward trend was maintained, the employment growth rate in 1966 was lesser than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This was partly due to heavier recruitment made by the State Govt. in 1965 - unlike in 1966 when there was practically no additional recruitment.

Madhya Pradesh: Of the total employment of 9.6 lakhs at the end of the quarter under review, 2.5 lakhs were in the Private sector and 7.1 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters were:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	+5.6	+3.1	+3.7
1966	+8.4	+0.5	+2.5

Private Sector: The seasonal upward trend in employment was



kept up, the rate of growth being higher in the last quarter of 1966 as against the situation that prevailed in 1965. The drought conditions and power shortage that prevailed seems to have affected employment only for temporary periods, as employment gains were noticed in most of the industries.

Public Sector:- The decreased employment growth rate in 1966 was mostly due to there being no substantial recruitment unlike in 1965 in Railways, State Government Establishments and Bhilai Steel Project. On the other hand, there were decreases in employment during the quarter under review (compared with the previous one) on account of retrenchment in the Community Development Projects (about 500) and in Central Government establishments (about 600). But for the increase in education (2,800), in Conservation of forests (1,300) and a small additional recruitment by State Government (700), the losses would have been heavier still.

Madras: The total employment at the end of December, 1966, was of the order of 14.2 lakhs; of this 6.2 lakhs were in the private sector and the remaining 8.1 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of the previous year were:

Year	Private	Public	Total
1965	-0.6	+1.7	+0.8
1966	-1.4	+1.8	+0.3

Private Sector: Although the trend of seasonal decrease in 1966 was in the same direction as in the previous year, it was of a higher order. This is mostly due to completion of construction projects and heavier loss in employment in coffee plantations.

Public Sector: Increased trend of employment noticed in 1965 was maintained during 1966 also. But there were differences in employment growth in different sectors. In 1965, the gains in generation and distribution of electricity, railway construction were marked, while in 1966 it was in bus transport, medical and health services. In some sectors such as, in education and in State Govt. establishments, the employment growth in 1966 was, more or less, at the previous year's level.

Maharashtra:- The total employment at the end of December 1966, was 22.9 lakhs - 10.8 lakhs in the private sector and 12.1 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of the previous year were:

1966 was due to lesser volume of employment generated in certain sectors/industries such as in construction, sugar, edible oils, cotton ginning and pressing, bricks and tiles. This was generally due to financial stringency and shortage of agriculture based raw-materials. The employment gains in the quarter under review were mainly in Cotton ginning and pressing (22,300), sugar (10,000) bricks and tiles (2,400) and oil mills (1,500).

Public Sector: The impact of the difficult economic conditions was severe, mostly on account of reduction in employment in construction and soil conservation (6,000) in the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation (1,000) and the decreased recruitment by State Government and by schools and colleges.

Mysore: Of the total employment of 7.3 lakhs at the end of December, 1966, 2.1 lakhs were in the private sector and the rest 5.2 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarter of the previous year were:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	+2.2	+2.7	+2.5
1966	*	+7.0	*

Private Sector: There were decreases in employment in cashew factories, bricks and tiles, oil mills and handloom weaving and increases in sugar, coffee plantations and iron and Steel industry.

Public Sector: The figure of 7.0% in 1966 is a notional one due to revision of employment figures of previous quarter.\*\*

Orissa: The total employment at the end of December, 1966 was 4.0 lakhs. Of this, 0.9 lakhs were in the private sector and 3.1 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in employment in the corresponding quarters of the previous year were:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	+5.6	+2.3	+3.0
1966	-0.7	+0.8	+0.5

The situation in Orissa has to be viewed in the light of the scarcity conditions that prevailed at the end of the quarter under review.

Private Sector: The decrease in employment growth

- \*Exact percentage omitted as there are reasons to believe that the employment figures are not strictly comparable.  
 \*\*Latest information received indicates that the employment situation remained, more or less, static during the quarter under review. The earlier estimated employment was 4.8 lakhs which has now been revised to 5.2 lakhs.



was due to the facts, that while in 1965 substantial additional recruitment was made for construction and in Paper industry, in 1966 there were actual decreases in construction and in manganese mines (owing to non-availability of wagons). In the iron ore mines as many as 1,000 workers retired in the last quarter of 1966 in accordance with a voluntary retirement scheme.

Public Sector: Though the seasonal upward trend was maintained, it was much less in 1966. This is due to the facts that in some important industries/sectors there were heavy recruitments in 1965 - Orissa Mining Corporation (5,600), Rourkela Steel Plant (1,400)\*, Survey and Settlement Work (2,400). The impact of change in economic conditions seems to have been felt particularly in mines and by the iron and steel industry.

Punjab & Haryana: The previous state of Punjab was re-organised in November, 1966 and bifurcated into Punjab and Haryana. In view of this a comparison of employment figures is not possible. The employment in the reorganised Punjab was 4.11 lakhs and in Haryana, 2.16 lakhs.

\*In this establishment about 900 workers were actually retrenched during the quarter under review.

Rajasthan: At the end of December, 1966, the total employment was 5.3 lakhs. Of this 1.1 lakhs were in the private sector and the rest 4.2 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in employment in corresponding quarter were:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	+4.5	+1.9	+2.4
1966	+1.9	+1.6	+1.7

Private Sector: The decreased employment growth rate bears evidence of economic conditions. There were actual decreases in employment (coupled with seasonal increases in sugar and stone-quarrying) in Khadi textiles - owing, probably to accumulation of stocks, in iron and steel industry (including manufacture of wagons) and partly in construction.

Public Sector: The slight decreases in employment growth is mostly due to the substantially lesser additional recruitment made by the State Government and by the sugar industry.

Uttar Pradesh: The total employment at the end of December, 1966 was 17.6 lakhs 5.2 lakhs in the private sector and 12.4 lakh in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1966 were:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	+22.9	+ 1.3	+ 6.2
1966	+18.4	+0.6	+ 5.3

Private Sector: Although the seasonal upward trend in employment was maintained, its rate of growth was less pronounced. It would have been more so, but for increased recruitment made by bricks & tiles and glass industries. An interesting feature was the actual decrease in employment, although comparatively small in numbers, in industries such as, hosiery, printing and publishing, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, import and export business. Some of these reflect the economic and/or business conditions.

Public Sector: The increases in some sectors such as fertilizers, agricultural universities etc. were off-set by decrease in Central Government establishments, educational services, and medical and health services of the State Government.



West Bengal: Of the total employment of 22.8 lakhs at the end of December, 1966, 12.9 lakhs were in the private sector and 9.9 lakhs in the public sector. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1966 were:

Year	Private	Public	Total
1965	-0.8	+0.5	-0.3
1966	+0.5	+0.2	+0.4

Private Sector: Contrary to the general impression, the employment trend was reversed, for the better in the last quarter of the previous year. Though, on the whole, the picture was brighter, there were adverse factors. The increased growth rate was largely due to lesser quantum of seasonal lay-off\* in tea plantations and greater additional recruitment in jute mills (owing to the better supply position of raw jute); this and other increases were, however, actually off-set by small decreases in non-seasonal manufacturing industries, such as bread and biscuits, cotton textiles, chemicals, structural steel products, electric machines and apparatus, bicycles etc.

Public Sector: Though the upward trend in employment was maintained during the quarter under review the rate of growth was about half of the previous year. This was partly due to lesser additional recruitment by State and quasi-government establishments and actual decreases in manufacture and assembly of machinery, water transport equipment (i.e. boats, ships and marine engines) and construction.

DEHLI: The total employment at the end of June, 1966 was 5.4 lakhs; private sector - 1.3 lakhs; public sector - 3.6 lakhs. The percentage variations in the corresponding quarters of 1965 and 1966:

Year	Private	Public	Total
1965	+9.1	+0.8	+3.2
1966	+3.9	+1.0	+1.9

Private Sector: In the private sector, sizeable losses in employment were recorded in cotton textiles, sundry hardwares, stationery articles, leather footwear, manufacture of electric machinery - mainly due to shortage of raw materials, reduced demand for manufactured goods and generally, the adverse economic climate.

Public Sector: In the public sector the situation slightly improved owing to additional recruitment in the generation and distribution of electric energy, bus transport, banking and dairy products.

\* The no. of workers laid-off in 1965 was 16,300 as against 12,700 in 1966.

### III. WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT

4.1 The number of women employees at the end of December, 1966 was 17.8 lakhs as against 17.6 lakhs at the end of September and 16.5 lakhs at the end of December, 1965. The break-up of women's employment according to States and Sectors is given in Appendix IV. From this it will be seen that the number of women employees increased during the quarter under review only nominally i.e., by 0.8% as against 0.5% in the corresponding quarter of 1965.

	<u>No. of Employees</u> <u>Oct-Dec. 1966</u> ( in lakhs)	<u>Percentage change during the</u>	
		<u>Current</u> <u>quarter</u>	<u>Corresponding</u> <u>quarter of 1965</u>
Public Sector	7.1	+ 2.6	+ 3.2
Private Sector	10.7	- 0.3	
Larger Estts.	9.7	- 1.4	- 1.3
Smaller Estts.	1.0	+ 12.2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>

The slight increase in the number of women employees was largely in smaller establishments in the private sector employing 10 to 24 workers.

The percentage of women to total employees was 10.9 at the end of December, 1966, as against 11.4 at the end of September, 1966 and 10.7 at the end of December, 1965.

A further break-up of women employees in the public sector is given below:-

	<u>No. of Women Employees</u> <u>December, 1966</u> (in lakhs)	<u>Percentage change during the</u>	
		<u>Current Quarter</u>	<u>Corresponding quarter of 1965.</u>
Central Govt.	0.69	+ 0.9	+ 7.1
State Govt.	2.77	+ 2.9	+ 4.0
Quasi Govt.	0.62	+ 0.8	+ 4.4
Local Bodies	3.03	+ 3.0	+ 1.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.11</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>



The employment growth in the last quarter of 1966 was considerably lesser than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year in all the branches except local bodies. The employment growth in the establishments in local bodies was mostly due to recruitment of primary school teachers in Madras and Maharashtra. In Central and State Governments the decrease in growth rate was mainly on account of restrictions imposed on recruitment, necessitated by financial stridency. In quasi-Govt. establishments, the slow growth rate is likely to be due to the generally difficult conditions that many industries were facing.

4.2 State-wise Analysis: A state-wise analysis of women's employment given in Appendix IV shows that the trend in the quarter under review was similar to the one in the corresponding quarter of 1965 except in the case of Kerala, Madras and Orissa. In all these States there were heavy decreases in Women's employment in the private sector: in Kerala, it was mainly due to closure of one cashew factory due to want of raw material; in Madras, the decrease was largely due to retrenchment or lay-off in coffee plantations, cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing and in construction; in Orissa, it was due to closure of some iron ore mines. The decrease of about 19,000 in Assam was due to the end of the plucking season in tea gardens and consequent disengagement of workers.

## MANPOWER - SUPPLY AND DEMAND

### A. Work-Seekers and their Occupational Analysis

5.1 Work-Seekers: The number of work-seekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges at the end of December, 1966, was 26.22 lakhs as against 27.48 lakhs at the end of September - thus registering a decrease of 1.26 lakhs or 4.6 percent. The percentage decrease in the number of work-seekers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year was 2.5. This and the current decrease is likely to be due to the fact that large number educated work-seekers, who had registered in the previous quarter, after the announcement of examination results fail to renew their registration. It may be mentioned here that according to the existing procedure, all work-seekers have to get their registrations renewed every quarter.

5.2 Educated Work-Seekers: The number of educated work-seekers (matriculates and above) on the Live Register at the end of December, 1966, was 9.2 lakhs as against 8.9 lakhs at the end of June, 1966, & 8.4 lakhs at the end of December, 1965. The distribution of these according to educational levels was as under:-

	<u>Dec '65</u> (in 000's)	<u>Dec '66</u>	<u>Percentage change in</u> <u>1966 over 1965.</u>
Matriculates	580.3	619.5	+ 6.8
Intermediates (including Higher Secondary)	175.5	204.4	+16.5
Graduates	86.0	93.6	+ 8.8

Most of these persons are without any experience, technical Skill or training and these increases are likely to be due in part to the increased output of such persons which economy is unable to absorb. It may also be noted that all these are not necessarily unemployed - as some work-seekers donot divulge their true employment status at the time of registrations.

5.3 Occupational Analysis of Work-seekers:- Data regarding the occupational analysis of the total number of work-seekers on the Live Register at the end of December 1965 and December, 1966 are given below:-

	<u>No. of work-seekers</u>		<u>Percentage Change</u>
	<u>Dec '65</u>	<u>Dec '66</u>	
	<u>( in 000's )</u>		
1. Professional, Technical and Related Workers.	122.6	153.1	+24.9
2. Administrative, Executive and Related workers.	2.8	4.4	+57.1
3. Clerical, Sales and Related workers.	76.6	94.3	+23.1
4. Agricultural, dairy and Related workers.	9.6	9.7	+ 1.0
5. Miners, Quarrymen and Related workers.	5.4	2.5	-53.7
6. Transport & Communications Occupations.	56.0	62.2	+11.1
7. Craftsmen and production process workers.	124.9	195.3	+ 5.6
8. Service workers (e.g. cooks, chowkidars, etc.)	87.4	99.5	+13.8
9. Labourers with work-experience not elsewhere classified.	105.0	103.4	- 1.5
10. Persons without Professional or vocational training or previous work-experience.	1935.2	1898.1	- 1.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2585.5*</b>	<b>2622.4</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>

\* Excluding the Live Register of Goa (3.8 thousands) for whom the occupational break-up is not available.



The following conclusions could be drawn in respect of groups numerically important:-

- (i) the number of labourers (group 9) and persons without professional or vocational training (group 10) slightly decreased - probably, owing to the heavily reduced demand, vide para 5.5,
- (ii) amongst, professional, technical and related workers (mainly comprising teachers) and clerical workers, the increase was about one-fourth - although there was a reduced demand for the latter vide para 5.5. The increase amongst the former is likely to be due to larger outturn of such persons - the capacity of training remaining unchanged, particularly over a short span of an year or two. The increase in clerical and related workers, in spite of reduced demand seems generally to indicate their helplessness in getting jobs of a routine nature. In the case of workers in transport & communications occupations, the increase seems to a result of the generally reduced demand on transport owing to adverse economic conditions.
- (iii) the comparatively lesser increase of 5.6% amongst craftsmen and production process workers, in spite of a fall in demand vide para 5.5 might be suggestive of their lesser dependency on wage-paid employment.

Educational &

#### B. Demands & Placements

5.4 Demands for personnel: Statistics regarding number of vacancies notified in the different sectors are given below:-

			(in 000's)	
	<u>No. of Vacancies</u>		<u>Changes</u>	
	quarter ended		No.	Percent
	Dec '65	Dec '66		
Public Sector	187.0	158.1	-28.1	-15.0
Private Sector	48.3	46.7	- 1.6	- 3.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>235.3</b>	<b>205.6</b>	<b>-29.7</b>	<b>-12.6</b>

The total number of vacancies notified during the quarter October-December, 1966 was less by 29.7 thousand or by 12.6 percent as compared to their number in October - December of 1965 - the decrease in the public sector being higher i.e. 15%. As indicated in the past reviews, the decrease in the number of vacancies notified seems to be due, among other things, to the restrictions imposed by Central and State Governments on further recruitment and reduced opportunities in quasi Govt. undertakings. The limited scope in the latter is likely to be due to the prevailing economic climate.

#### 5.5 Occupational analysis of vacancies notified:-

The number and nature of vacancies notified are in, a broad way, indicator of the demands for manpower Under the E.E. (C.N.V.) Act, it is obligatory for all employees in the public sector and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 25 or more workers to notify all vacancies to the Employment Exchanges. The data given below therefore represents a sizeable proportion of the total number of vacancies that occurred in the organised sector:

<u>OCCUPATIONAL DIVISION</u>	<u>No. of Vacancies Notified</u>		<u>Percentage</u>
	<u>During the quarter ended</u>		<u>change in</u>
	<u>Dec '65</u>	<u>Dec '66</u>	<u>1966 over</u>
	<u>( in 000's )</u>		<u>1965.</u>
1. Professional, Technical and Related workers.	44.3	50.1	+ 13.1
2. Administrative, Executive and Related Workers.	2.6	2.9	+ 11.5
3. Clerical, Sales and Related Workers.	49.3	43.0	- 12.8
4. Agricultural, Dairy and related workers.	7.0	6.6	- 5.7
5. Miners, Quarryman & Related workers	2.9	2.9	-
6. Transport & Communication Occupations	7.6	6.4	- 15.8
7. Craftsmen & Production process workers.	32.5	28.5	- 12.3
8. Service workers (e.g. cooks, chowkidars, etc.)	26.7	19.1	- 28.5
9. Labourers with work-experience not elsewhere classified	62.4	46.2	- 26.0
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>235.3</u>	<u>205.7</u>	<u>- 12.6</u>



From the above, it would be seen that the number of vacancies decreased by nearly one eighth between the quarters ended December of 1965 and 1966. Although, on the whole, there was a decrease, there were increases amongst Professional and Technical and related workers (13.1%) and Administrative, Executive and Related workers (11.5%). However, the decrease of the order of 12.3% amongst Craftsmen and Production Process workers being indicative of a slump in Industrial & manufacturing activity is a matter for concern. The decrease of the order of 12.8% amongst clerical, sales and related workers and the larger decreases amongst service workers (23.5%) and labourers with work-experience not elsewhere classified (26%), partially reflect the change in nature of demand that is slowly coming about in the employment market. It might be relevant to note here that the decrease in the proportion of vacancies amongst unskilled and clerical and related workers is in conformity with the findings of the earlier report on occupational pattern of employees in the public sector (1960-1964).

5.6 Placements made: The occupational break-up of the placements made by the National Employment Service during October-December, 1966 and in the corresponding quarter of 1965 is given in the next page.

	<u>Occupational Break-up</u> <u>of placements made</u>		Percentage variation 1966 over 1965.
	Dec '65 ( in 000's )	Dec '66	
1. Professional, Technical and Related workers.	29.1	33.6	+15.5
2. Administrative, Executive and managerial workers.	1.6	1.1	-31.3
3. Clerical, Sales and Related workers.	32.8	27.3	-16.8
4. Agricultural, dairy & related workers.	4.9	5.3	+ 8.2
5. Miners, Quarrymen & related workers.	2.9	2.0	-
6. Workers in Transport & Communication occupations	3.9	3.1	-20.5
7. Craftsmen and Production process workers.	11.0	10.9	- 0.9
8. Service workers (e.g. cooks, chowkidars, etc.)	17.6	11.2	-36.4
9. Labourers with work- experience	48.2	33.1	-31.3
<hr/>			
TOTAL:	151.1	127.6	-15.6
<hr/>			

The decreases in the different occupational divisions given above are generally a result of the demands for manpower mentioned in the preceding paragraph. While the total number of placements made decreased, on the whole, by about 15.6 percent between the last quarter of 1965 and 1966, the vacancies notified decreased by about 12.6%.



2.88 1.08 -28- 1.88 2.84  
V. EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

6.1 Any assessment of the employment outlook during the post-devaluation period has to take cognisance of several factors in the fast changing economic and social situation. The more important of these are the uncertainties regarding the final shape of the Fourth Five Year Plan, lower level of investment, soaring prices and the general financial stringency. Added to these were the political changes that took place after general elections. An unusual expression of Labour unrest in the shape of "gheraos", particularly in West Bengal, was also likely to have its effect on future investments. The rising spiral of prices continued to generate restlessness amongst industrial and white-collared workers.

6.2 In view of these and certain other factors, such as the generally depressed economic conditions in the country, the employment market is likely to be dull, for some time, particularly in the case of some capital goods and intermediate industries such as iron and steel, motor vehicles, bicycles, manufacture of machinery. The economic situation as it developed, has led to the exploration of the possibilities of diversification of industries affected by the economic recession and to that extent, a demand for non-traditional skill is likely to develop. Lately some measures have been taken to stem the setback to the economy, e.g. placing advance orders for manufacture of railway wagons, higher cash incentives for exports. An atmosphere conducive to partial relaxation of controls has also been created. A favourable monsoon, is likely to result in greater purchasing power and usher an era of greater prosperity to the vast sections of the rural population. These coupled with the attempts now being made to enforce financial discipline may pave the way for stabilisation of the economy. However, the impact of these on the employment market would only be seen towards the end of 1967 or thereafter. Although the current situation might involve a certain degree of short-term unemployment, lay-offs, etc., in the end, it might lead to a more effective deployment of the existing human resources.

## Appendix I

Employment: September 1966 - December 1966

(figures in lakhs)

S. No.	State/ Union Territory	Private Sector		Public Sector		Total		% change an year ago
		Current Gr.	% change	Current Gr.	% change	Current Gr.	% change	
1.	Andhra	2.57	+3.3	6.63	-0.1	9.19	+0.9	+1.2
2.	Assam	5.25	-6.4	2.35	-0.6	7.60	-4.8	-4.6
3.	Bihar	4.78	+6.1	7.51	+0.9	12.29	+2.8	+4.3
4.	Haryana*	0.84	-	1.31		2.16		
5.	Gujarat	4.45	+3.9	4.49	+1.5	8.95	+2.8	+3.9
6.	Kerala	4.34	-2.6	2.61	+1.0	6.96	-1.4	-
7.	M. Pradesh	2.44	+8.4	7.14	+0.5	9.58	+2.5	+3.7
8.	Madras	6.24	-1.4	8.05	+1.8	14.29	+0.3	+0.8
9.	Maharashtra	10.74	+4.1	12.13	+0.3	22.87	+2.1	+4.4
10.	Mysore**	2.12	+21.6	5.15	+7.0	7.28	+10.9	+2.5
11.	Orissa	0.91	-0.7	3.07	+0.8	3.98	+0.5	+3.0
12.	Punjab*	1.10	-	3.01		4.11		
13.	Rajasthan	1.07	+1.9	4.24	+1.6	5.32	+1.7	+2.4
14.	U.P.	5.23	+18.4	12.36	+0.6	17.59	+5.3	+6.2
15.	W. Bengal	12.88	+0.5	9.95	+0.2	22.82	+0.4	-0.3
Union Territory								
1.	Chandigarh*	0.08		0.18		0.25		
2.	Delhi	1.75	+3.9	3.61	+1.0	5.35	+1.9	+3.2
3.	H. Pradesh	0.13	-	1.05		1.17		
4.	Manipur	0.01	+9.6	0.20		0.21		
5.	Pondicherry	0.15	-0.6	0.13		0.27		-2.4
6.	Tripura	0.07	+0.2	0.26		0.32		+2.0
Total:		67.15	+3.0	95.42	+0.9	162.57	+1.8	+2.3

Note: The totals do not add up due to rounding off.

\*\*percentage changes are largely notional on account of substantial revision of employment figures of the previous quarter.

\*\*Figures for the previous quarter not given as Punjab was merged in Nov. 1966.



Statement showing employment by industries as on 31st December, 1966 and changes since September, 1966.

Industry Code No.	Description of Industry	Employment as on December, 66	Percentage variation since September, 1966
1	2	3	4
00	<u>Agriculture forestry (Total)</u>	11,10,415	- 3.6
00	Field Produce	77,403	+ 3.3
010	Tea Plantations	8,15,570	- 5.6
011	Coffee Plantations +	25,961	+ 3.2
012	Rubber Plantations *	22,686	- 0.4
013-015	Other Plantations	2,939	+15.8
020	Conservation of fore-st	1,11,574	- 0.1
021	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs	9,817	+55.8
022	Preparation of timber	1,793	-50.2
025	Gums, resins, lac etc.	4,482	+ 5.6
023,024,026	Forest Products, other	2,567	+391.8
030	Fishing in sea	2,764	+ 5.5
031	Fishing in inland water	5,537	+ 3.5
040	Production and rearing of livestock	20,608	- -
045	Rearing of silkworms and production of cocoons and raw silk	2,743	- 3.8
041,044,047,048	Livestock and hunting, other	3,461	+ 8.0

+ coverage known to be incomplete

\* The total employment in rubber plantations is believed to be of the order of 1.2 lakhs. The different is due to exclusion of smaller establishments.

1	2	3	4
	<u>Mining and Quarrying (Total)</u>	6,55,582	+ 2.5
100	Coal	4,54,449	+ 0.8
101	Iron Ore	24,461	-12.0
102	Gold and Silver Ore	13,852	- 0.2
103	Manganese	38,617	+ 1.9
104	Mica	11,410	+ 4.9
105	Other non-ferrous metal ores	10,019	- 0.6
106	Crude petroleum and natural gas	28,240	+21.1
107	Stone quarrying	58,219	+10.5
108-109	Mining and quarrying, other	16,585	+32.0
	<u>Manufacturing (Total)</u>	44,70,381	+ 4.5
200	Rice, Atta, Flour etc.	1,47,475	+ 1.1
201	Sugar	1,90,614	+112.7
202	Indigenous, Sugar	9,910	+269.4
203	Fruit products	3,495	+34.2
204	Slaughtering, preservation and canning of meat and fish	1,858	+ 8.9
205	Bread, Biscuit, Cake etc.	15,026	- 0.4
206	Butter, Ghee, Cheese etc.	17,858	+18.6
207	Edible fats and oils	35,776	+18.6
208	Hydrogenated oil (Vanaspati)	14,995	+ 0.1
209	Food Products, others	13,955	+ 2.2
210	Distilled spirits, wine, liquor etc.	9,901	+ 7.7



1	2	3	4
212	Toddy, liquor from palm juice	15,052	- 0.3
214	Aerated & mineral water	5,168	- 3.5
215	Ice	1,681	-12.5
216	Ice Cream	974	- 1.0
217	Processing of tea	18,079	- 3.3
218	Processing of coffee.	5,060	+ 5.4
211,213 219.	Liquors, Beverages, other.	835	- 2.9
220	Bidi	94,784	- 1.5
221	Cigars & Cheroots	2,242	+ 0.6
222	Cigarette & cigarette Tobacco.	33,967	-13.4
224	Snuff	1,025	- 9.2
225	Jerda & Chewing Tobacco.	3,154	+ 4.6
223,226	Tobacco Products, other.	1,821	-27.0
230	Cotton ginning & baling	66,612	+189.2
231	Cotton Spinning & (other than in Mills)	3,140	-38.8
232	Cotton Spinning & Weaving in Mills.	8,88,216	- 0.9
233	Cotton Dyeing, bleaching	14,409	- 4.4
234	Cotton Weaving in power looms.	24,576	- 2.0
235	Cotton Weaving in Handlooms	35,747	- 1.2
236	Khadi Textiles in Handlooms	23,921	+12.6
237	Printing of Cotton Textiles	5,573	+ 4.9
238,239	Cotton, Cordage, net-rope, etc.	6,568	+12.6

1	2	3	4
240	Jute pressing & baling	1,559	- 2.0
241	Jute Spinning & Weaving	2,64,563	+ 2.4
243-244- 247.	Jute Textiles, etc. others.	4,060	+ 2.4
251	Wool cleaning & processing.	1,714	- 2.7
252	Wool Spinning & Weaving	24,173	- 7.3
255	Wool Weaving in Handloom.	1,895	- 6.3
250,254 256.	Wool baling, Weaving in powerlooms and Embroidery.	660	+ 3.9
260	Spinning & Weaving of silk in mills.	53,261	- 1.1
261	Silk Dyeing & bleaching.	2,140	+ 5.8
262	Spinning of Silk (other than in mills).	1,180	+31.0
263	Weaving of silk in power loom.	13,303	+ 2.5
264	Weaving of silk in handlooms.	1,002	-
265	Printing of silk Textile.	1,448	+13.4
266	silk cordage, rope twine.	5,823	+ 0.8
270	Carpets	5,602	+ 0.2
271	Hosiery	15,904	- 4.6
272	Embroidery, Crepe laces	2,451	- 2.0
273	Textile garments	18,377	- 2.0
274	Textile goods.	359	+ 9.1
275	Waterproof textile products.	601	- 4.3
276	Upholstery, padding, wadding, etc.	1,562	- 2.3
277	Coir & Coir Products.	17,306	- 1.2



1	2	3	4
278	Umbrellas	742	-17.4
279	Textile products, other.	17,844	- 1.0
280	Sawing and Planning of wood	16,532	+ 1.6
281	Wooden furniture & fixture	8,753	- 1.4
282	Structural wooden goods.	385	+ 4.1
283	Wooden industrial goods.	5,444	- 4.1
284	Utensils, Toys (wooden).	605	+ 1.5
285	Veneer & Plywood.	12,403	- 3.6
286	Plywood products.	3,531	- 3.0
287	Boxes, Packing cases (other than of plywood)	1,715	- 6.6
288	Bamboo, Cane, cork materials.	1,272	+14.9
289	Wooden Products, other.	3,334	- 1.7
290	Pulp & Paper, in mill	63,681	+ 2.3
291	Pulp and paper handmade	1,242	+25.8
292	Paper bags, boxes, etc.	5,722	- 1.6
300	Printing and publishing Newspaper	32,283	+ 1.8
301	Printing & Publishing Books	29,124	+ 1.0
302	Printing, Lithography etc. other	76,974	+ 0.4
303	Binding, Stitching etc.	1,947	- 5.4
310	Tanning & Finishing of leather	14,254	- 5.9
311	Shoes and footwear	19,716	- 3.4
312-314	Leather Products other	11,686	- 0.4
320	Tyres and Tubes	16,632	+ 4.8

1	2	3	4
321	Rubber footwear	6,237	+ 9.1
322	Rubber goods for industrial purpose	12,191	+ 2.9
323	Rubber products including raincoats	12,733	+ 7.4
324	Petroleum, Kerosene & other products	11,601	- 0.3
325	Coaltar and Coke	2,038	+ 0.6
326	Coal & coaltar products	4,826	- 0.4
330	Basic Chemicals	30,879	+ 0.6
331	Dyes, Paints, etc.	24,820	+15.3
332	Fertilizers	32,982	+10.1
333	Ammunitions	22,514	- 5.8
334	Matches	20,202	+ 0.9
335	Medicines, cosmetics etc.	69,680	+ 2.2
336	Soap	11,639	- 0.5
337	Turpentine, plastics etc.	20,232	+ 1.2
338	Salt	7,222	+34.3
339	Other chemicals and chemical products	47,702	+ 0.1
340	Bricks and tiles	79,535	+26.9
341	Cement and cement products	59,168	+ 1.5
342	Lime	5,921	+ 6.6
343	Structural stone goods	3,230	+ 0.7
344-345	Stone wares, images, etc.	1,601	- 1.7
346	Plaster of paris	387	- 9.6
347	Asbestor pr products	6,219	+ 0.1



1	2	3	4
348	Mica products	8,541	+ 0.4
350	Earthenware pottery	1,477	= 1.7
351	Chinaware and crockery	13,052	+ 1.4
352	Porcelain and its products	6,048	+ 1.9
353	Glass bangles	3,469	+10.8
354	Glass apparatus	2,986	- 6.4
355-356	Earthen images and toys	81	-27.7
357	Glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses	42,020	+ 3.1
359	Non-metallic mineral products	7,332	+ 2.7
360	Iron and Steel	2,31,987	- 0.3
361	Smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals	16,369	+ 2.8
362	Armaments	22,129	+ 9.6
363	Structural Steel products	46,646	- 3.5
365	Iron and Steel furniture	22,425	- 1.0
366	Aluminium products	24,051	+ 1.9
367	Metal products, others	33,884	+ 0.4
368	Electroplating polishing etc.	11,169	+ 2.1
369	Sundry hardware	1,84,411	+ 0.3
370	Assembling of machines (other than electrical)	80,106	+ 2.6
371	Assembling of prime movers and boilers	35,295	+ 7.3
372	Machine tools	45,940	+ 1.3

1	2	3	4
373	Textile machinery and accesseries.	34,337	+1.0
374	Heavy electrical machinery.	60,130	+7.1
375	Electric lamps and fans.	21,800	+1.6
376	Insulated wires and cables.	19,548	+0.6
377	All kinds of battery	10046	+2.5
378	Electronic equipment	42,669	+1.9
379	Electric machinery and apparatus.	42,134	-1.9
380	Locomotives	997	-9.2
381	Rail, Road Equipment.	31,048	-2.7
382	Motor Vehicle Engine	54,444	-0.7
383	Motor Vehicle Engine parts.	45,415	+6.0
384	Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.	94,551	+0.9
385	Bicycles and Tricycles.	26,766	-0.8
386	Water transport equipment.	57,623	-2.8
387	Air Transport equipment.	29,315	+1.0
388	Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.	127	+7.6
389	Other transport equipment (Misc.)	535	-19.3
390	Optical instruments.	2341	-2.8
391	Scientific equipment	14,222	+0.9
392	Repairing of watches.	3165	-1.3
393	Jewellery, Silverware.	2723	+8.7
394	Musical instruments	548	-2.1



1	2	3	4
395	Stationery articles pen, pencil, etc.	7,951	-11.1
396	Snorts goods.	1,290	- 2.1
399	Repair work of other goods (Misc.)	18,007	+5.5
	Total	9,51,981	
	<u>Construction. ( Total)</u>	9,51,981	-0.3
400	Buildings	4,91,287	-0.1
401	Roads, railways, bridge tunnels.	127,263	+1.5
402	Telegraphs and tele- phone lines.	23,428	+7.6
403	Water ways & water reservoirs.	3,10,003	-1.9
	<u>Electricity, Gas water and sanitary services.</u>	(Total) 3,74,269	+2.9
500	Generation of electric energy.	108,911	+3.7
501.	Distribution of electric energy.	1,83,028	+3.0
502	Manufacture of gas.	10,973	+2.4
510	Water Supply	22,191	-1.2
511	Garbage disposal	44,166	+3.1
	<u>Trade &amp; Commerce. (Total)</u>	506,425	+1.9
60-63	Wholesale Trade	99,107	+1.6
64-68	Retail Trade	81,064	+1.5
690	Importing & Exporting.	16,609	+1.7
			p.t.o

			4
692	Stocks & Shares	1565	+0.2
693	Providents and Insurance	75,132	+0.3
695	Banking	2,15,989	+2.7
696	Auctionering	1208	-0.3
691,694,	Real Estate, Money		
697,699.	Lending, Motion Pictures distribution and other.	15,731	+2.4
<u>Transport &amp; storage &amp; Communications.</u> (Total)		22,31,980	+0.1
<u>Transport.</u>			
700	By Railways	14,32,041	-0.5
701	By Tramways & Bus.	2,53,050	+1.0
702	By motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	13,568	-6.2
706	By Boat	23,1893	-1.0
707	By Ship	44,937	+20.3
708	By Air.	24,815	+1.1
704,705,			
709	Transport, other.	140	+3.7
710	Services incidental to transport.	29,580	+2.2
<u>Operation of Storage.</u>			
720	Warehouses	7766	+3.5
721	Cold Storage	3070	-19.0
722	Others	59041	-1.8
<u>Communications.</u>			
730	Post & Telegraph.	2,79,953	+0.4
731	Telephone	42,601	+0.6

p.t.o



1	2	3	4
732	Information & Broadcasting.	17,208	+1.3
		21,563	
	SERVICES. (Total)	59,55,568	+1.7
800-802	Adm. Services, etc.		
804.	in Central Govt.	3,66,535	+1.1
805	Adm. Services, etc. in Quasi Govt. and local Bodies.	10,04,139	+4.0
803,809	Adm. Services, etc. in State Govt.	1488,876	+0.1
810	Education (Tech.)	182,531	+1.9
811	Education (Non-Tech.)	16,78,990	+1.7
812	Scientific & Research.	1,34,535	+2.6
820	Medical & Health	4,79,726	+0.1
821	Veterinary	32,764	+2.7
83	Welfare	24,934	+2.5
84	Legal	5,627	+1.8
85	Business	24,547	-0.3
86	Community	355,458	+1.5
87	Recreation	52,727	+2.7
88	Personal	1,120,644	+8.3
89	Other	3521	+9.8
All Divs. Grand Total		1,62,56,601	+1.8

Statewise distribution of Employment and  
Work-seekers - Sept, 65 - Dec, 66.

( in lakhs )

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	EMPLOYMENT			No. on the Live Register		
		Sept, 66	Dec, 66	% Change	Sept, 66	Dec, 66	% Change
<u>STATE</u>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.11	9.19	+ 0.9	1.67	1.44	-13.8
2.	Assam	7.98	7.60	-4.8	0.50	0.47	- 6.0
3.	Bihar	11.96	12.29	+ 2.8	2.02	2.16	+ 6.9
4.	Haryana	x	2.16	x	x	0.36	x
5.	Gujarat	8.71	8.95	+2.8	0.94	0.87	-7.4
6.	Kerala	7.05	6.96	-1.4	1.55	1.57	+1.3
7.	Madhya Pradesh	9.35	9.58	+2.5	1.90	1.77	-6.8
8.	Madras	14.24	14.29	+0.3	2.28	2.13	-6.6
9.	Maharashtra	22.41	22.87	+2.1	2.90	2.78	-4.1
10.	Mysore	6.56	7.28	+10.9	1.55	1.48	-4.5
11.	Orissa	3.96	3.98	+0.5	0.92	0.87	-5.4
12.	Punjab	x	4.11	x	x	0.50	x
13.	Rajasthan	5.23	5.32	+1.7	0.77	0.65	-15.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	16.71	17.59	+5.3	3.54	3.30	-6.8
15.	West Bengal	22.74	22.82	+0.4	4.53	4.45	-1.8
<u>UNION TERRITORIES</u>							
1.	Chandigarh	x	0.25	x	x	0.07	-
2.	Delhi	5.25	5.35	+1.9	0.81	0.76	-6.2
3.	H. Pradesh	x	1.17	-	0.12	0.21	+75.0
4.	Manipur	0.21	0.21	-	0.05	0.07	+40.0
5.	Pondicherry	0.28	0.27	-	0.07	0.07	-
6.	Tripura	0.33	0.32	x	0.13	0.13	-
Total		159.71	162.57	+1.8	27.48	26.22*	-4.6

\* Total includes also Live Register figures in respect of Goa, Jammu and Kashmir.

x Data for Sept. 66 not available due to reorganisation of States.



S.No State/Union Territory.	PRIVATE SECTOR		PUBLIC SECTOR		Total		(In Thousands) % Change an year ago.
	Cur.Qr.	% Change	Cur.Qr.	% Change	Cur.Qr.	% Change	

## STATES

1. Andhra Pradesh	59.7	-1.5	52.5	-	112.2	-0.8	-6.9
2. Assam	227.1	-7.9	11.7	+0.9	238.8	-7.5	-10.3
3. Bihar *	38.4	+7.5	37.6	+1.6	76.0	+4.5	+5.1
4. Haruana *	3.9	x	9.4	x	13.3	*	+
5. Gujarat	31.9	+26.5	47.1	+4.0	79.0	+12.1	+7.5
6. Kerala	185.1	-4.4	46.1	+2.0	231.2	-3.2	+0.7
7. Madhya Pradesh	31.7	+30.8	52.7	-0.2	84.4	+9.6	+12.1
8. Madras	115.0	-3.8	83.0	+2.2	198.0	-1.3	+2.3
9. Maharashtra	102.1	+8.9	105.5	+4.9	207.6	+6.8	+9.3
10. Mysore	40.1	+17.5	49.7	+13.5	89.8	+15.3	+3.1
11. Orissa	17.2	-5.4	14.2	-0.7	31.4	-3.1	+10.9
12. Punjab *	7.0	x	25.3	x	32.3	x	+5.2
13. Rajasthan	15.9	-5.6	21.3	+6.0	37.2	+0.8	+7.4
14. Uttar Pradesh	28.1	+10.8	68.3	+1.0	96.4	+3.7	+2.2
15. West Bengal	139.0	-2.8	39.3	-0.5	178.3	-2.3	-8.0

## UNION TERRITORIES.

1. Chandigarh *	0.9	x	1.3	x	2.2	x	x
2. Delhi	17.2	+11.2	32.7	+1.2	49.9	+4.6	+12.6
3. H. Pradesh *	1.4	x	7.1	x	8.5	x	-0.8
4. Manipur	-	-	1.5	*	1.5	-	-
5. Pondicherry	1.8	-1.2	1.7	*	3.5	*	-3.1
6. Tripura	2.3	-6.6	2.6	+4.0	4.9	-2.0	+6.1

Total:	1065.7	-0.3	710.7	+2.6	1776.4	+0.8	+0.5
--------	--------	------	-------	------	--------	------	------

\* Due to reorganisation of States, the percentage changes during the quarter has not been given.

.....

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS  
October-December, 1966

Industry Division	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS					
	Sept. 66			Dec. 66		
	Public	Priv. 10-24	Priv. 25+	Public	Priv. 10-24	Priv. 25+
Agriculture, Livestock etc.	2192	296	1640	4123	2272	1619
Mining & Quarrying	151	--	1512	1663	157	1208
Manufacturing	992	2020	16394	33057	1017	17105
Construction	4011	1218	1256	6485	4106	1064
Electricity, Gas & Water	1318	51	184	1553	1331	46
Trade & Commerce	2497	7916	3005	13418	2594	8059
Transport & Communications	2368	1198	929	4495	2410	1210
Services	38793	16212	9281	64286	39522	16994
Total	52,322	47062	34701	134035	53,459	47815
			81763		34726	82541
						136000

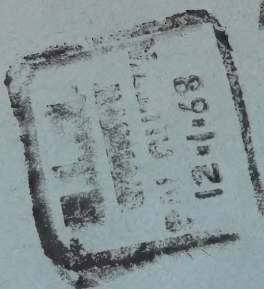








RECEIVED



MANAGER,  
CALCUTTA.

9

COVER PRINTED BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI.